

July 28, 1776.  
at Shaw and Chisholm's, in Church  
near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity  
of a brown sugar; likewise leaf sugar by

from the subscriber, living in the city  
Annapolis, on the 24th of this instant July,  
servant man named GEORGE BRAD-  
carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a  
out five feet seven inches high, very  
with the small-pox: had on when he  
country linen shirt and trousers, an old  
pair of country made shoes much worn:  
rehears the said servant so that he may  
shall receive twenty shillings reward  
the law allows, and reasonable charges  
right home.

ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.  
from the subscriber on the 24th of  
dark gray mare, about 7 years old, the  
s high, has a small switch'd tail with  
ane; as she has been accustomed to  
lough may probably have some marks  
She paces, trots and canters pleas-  
as a number of dark coloured spots,  
a her rump and legs. Whoever will  
ne, give information of her, so that  
d, shall receive 20 shillings reward.  
JAMES MURRAY.

#### FOUND S. REWARD.

Port Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

PHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has  
ars in the country, a miner, born in  
little fellow not exceeding 5 feet  
h, hard featured and pitted with the  
bow-legged and wears his hair tied  
ook with him a country linen shirt and  
on jacket, a brown, a country linen  
y shoes, broad brass buckles, and a  
; he is about 28 years of age.

NES, an indentured servant, has been  
ry about 15 months, born in Wales,  
6 or 7 inches high, has been brought  
works and is acquainted with the dis-  
nes of the business, dark complexion  
with the small-pox, short, curled black  
four look, small eyes, speaks broken  
on and took with him one of his  
otton trousers, blue upper jacket, one  
made of Welch cotton with sleeves, 14  
and half worn shoes and buckles.

akes up said servants and brings them  
ures them so that the subscriber gets  
shall receive if 20 miles from home  
miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each  
e above reward including what the law

DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.  
TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,  
E MAN, who understands waiting at  
and can write a good hand. Such a  
ood character, may hear of a place,  
encouragement will be given, by a  
printer hereof.

EE PENCE per pound is  
en for fine white LINEN  
nd one penny per pound for  
y the Printer hereof.

S HARWOOD, jun. treasurer of the  
n-shore, will give constant attendance  
in West-street, Annapolis, to give in  
a of credit emitted by the Provincial  
of Maryland the seventh day of July,  
for those emitted by the Convention  
nth day of July, 1775.

June 26, 1776.  
y from the subscriber, living in Prince-  
s county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's  
on Sunday last, a convict servant man  
LIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a shoe-  
s feet 4 or 5 inches high, has short  
s of a swarthy complexion, and has an  
ok. He has been hurt in his right leg,  
him to limp and to walk on the end of  
that side: had on and took with him a  
most new, an old claret coloured coat  
the shoulders, new green jacket, of a  
leather breeches patched on the knees,  
sockings, and an old pair of shoes.

servant ran away on the 10th of May  
aken up and brought home a day or two  
his last departure. He stole out of my  
unday last a young black mare 3 years  
hands 3 inches high, docked but not  
off hind foot white. He also took with  
shoes makers tools.

secures the said servant and mare, so that  
may get them again, shall receive five  
d: for the servant alone three pounds,  
are forty shillings, and if brought home  
charges, paid by.

JOSEPH DUVAL.

XXXXXX (E) XXXXX

EEN.

(XXXII YEAR.)

T H E

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

(N<sup>o</sup> 1618.)

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T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 12, 1776

L O N D O N, June 10.

**W**HATEVER alarm and dread our go-  
vernors in the West-Indies may be un-  
der, on account of the great force the  
French have there, the information  
from the East-Indies is equally import-  
ant. The French have a larger force at the Mauri-  
tius, with no probable object for employment, but what  
must be hostile to us. One of the circons of Coroman-  
del, brother to the nabob of Arcut, had taken five hun-  
dred French officers into his service. This step is not  
only material, but is very alarming to us, because the  
English East-India company have the reversion of the  
circons territory. It is probably the view of the French  
court to prevent the territory coming into our hands,  
for it lies at the back of Pondicherry, and therefore  
they are securing a timely possession of it; and are be-  
sides assembling a very considerable force to be ready to  
act as exigencies may require. Be the view what it will,  
gen. Clavering is alarmed at it, and has sent to the cir-  
car to request, that he would dismiss the French officers  
from his service. The circons has refused. Gen. Claver-  
ing has sent, or preparing to send, a force to com-  
pel him. Is any step more probable to bring on a war  
with France than this? By the time that the French  
minister can officially and ostensibly take this matter  
up, we shall be fully and deeply engaged in the pre-  
sent mad and impolitic war with America, in which, with  
all strength, we are ignorantly destroying ourselves.

In a letter from a Hessian soldier, going to America,  
to his friend in town, is the following remarkable pas-  
sage: "We are all coming to England, and shall be  
happy if I have an opportunity of coming to London to  
see you; if not, you will do me a particular pleasure if  
you will come down to the port where we shall lay till  
we embark for America; for probably I shall never  
have another opportunity of seeing you again, as I in-  
tend to reside in America; and many hundreds of my  
countrymen have resolved to do the same, having taken  
leave of their country and friends for ever." By these  
resolutions, wise administration will pay dear for their  
hired troops, as by stipulation with the landgrave of  
Hesse and the other German princes, we are to pay 30  
pounds for every man who shall not return, and fifteen  
pounds for every disabled man. Besides these forfeit-  
ures, the expence of transporting each man to the con-  
tinent amounts to upwards of that sum. We are happy  
in every opportunity of congratulating the premier on  
the variety of his assertions, for the above extract proves  
to a demonstration, that we must be in a most flourish-  
ing condition.

W A T E R T O W N, Aug. 26.

Last Wednesday arrived at Portsmouth, a prize ship  
of about two hundred tons burthen, mounting twenty  
guns, twelve of which wood. She was bound from  
the bay of Honduras for London, laden with ma-  
hogany and logwood, and taken by the Hancock and  
Franklin privateers.

By the eastern post we are informed, that on Mon-  
day last arrived at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, a  
vessel from Holland, with dry goods, drugs, spices, &c.  
The post from No. Four informs us of a gondola,  
with about twenty-five men, being taken by the enemy  
in Lake Champlain.

Yesterday morning a prize ship arrived safe in Mar-  
blehead, from Jamaica, laden with sugar, cotton, &c.  
She was chased by the Milford frigate, and another  
cruiser, so near that one of the forts hulled one of the  
enemy's vessels. We have not heard by whom she was  
taken.

N E W P O R T, August 22.

By a gentleman from Dartmouth we are assured,  
that a privateer belonging to Fair-Haven had taken a  
very large Jamaica ship, with seven hundred hogheads  
of sugar, two hundred hogheads of rum, and a large  
quantity of cotton; this ship was so valuable, that the  
captain of the privateer, who was the best pilot for the  
eastern shore of any on board, went on board the ship  
to carry her in, and was parted with by the privateer  
last Sunday week. The privateer is arrived with more  
prisoners than men belonging to her.

N E W H A V E N, Aug. 23.

Last Monday passed our harbour, standing to the  
wellward, two frigates, the Niger of thirty-two guns,  
capt. Talbot, the other is said to carry twenty-eight  
guns, also a large brig of sixteen or eighteen guns,  
who had in company two small vessels supposed to be  
prizes. They left the English fleet near New-York,  
last Friday evening, and it is probable will remain  
in the sound, to interrupt our communication with  
the army at New-York.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Sept. 3.

In C O N G R E S S, Aug. 24, 1776.  
WHEREAS, in the course of the present war,  
some commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the  
army and navy, as also private soldiers, marines, and  
seamen, may lose a limb, or be otherwise so disabled, as  
to prevent their serving in the army or navy, or getting  
their livelihood; and may stand in need of relief:

Resolved, That every commissioned officer, non-com-  
missioned officer, and private soldier, who shall lose a  
limb in any engagement, or be so disabled, in the ser-  
vice of the United States of America, as to render him  
incapable, afterwards, of getting a livelihood, shall re-  
ceive during his life, or the continuance of such disabi-

lity, the one half of his monthly pay, from and after  
the time that his pay as an officer or soldier ceases; to  
be paid by the committee as hereafter mentioned.

That every commander of any ship of war, or armed  
vessel, commissioned officer, warrant officer, marine, or  
seaman, belonging to the United States of America, who  
shall lose a limb in any engagement, in which no  
prize shall be taken, or be therein otherwise so disabled  
as to be rendered incapable of getting a livelihood,  
shall receive during his life, or the continuance of such  
disability, the one half of his monthly pay, from and  
after the time that his pay as an officer, or marine, or  
seaman, ceases, to be paid as hereafter mentioned.  
But in case a prize shall be taken at the time such loss  
of limb, or other disability, shall happen, then such sum  
as he may receive out of the net profits of such prize,  
before a dividend is made of the same, agreeable to for-  
mer orders of Congress, shall be considered as part of  
his half pay, and computed accordingly.

That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned  
officer, and private soldier, in the army; and every  
commander, commission officer, warrant officer, marine,  
or seaman, of any of the ships of war, or armed vessels,  
belonging to the United States of America, who shall  
be wounded in any engagement, so as to be rendered  
incapable of serving in the army or navy, though not  
totally disabled from getting a livelihood, shall receive  
such monthly sum towards his subsistence, as shall be  
judged adequate by the assembly, or other representa-  
tive body of the state, where he belongs or resides, upon  
application to them for that purpose, provided the  
same doth not exceed his half pay.

Provided, That no commissioned officer, non-commis-  
sioned officer, or private soldier, in the army; com-  
mander, commission officer, warrant officer, marine, or  
seaman, of any of the ships of war, or armed vessels,  
belonging to the United States of America, who shall  
be wounded or disabled as aforesaid, shall be entitled to  
his half pay or other allowance, unless he produce to  
the committee, or officer appointed to receive the same  
in the state where he resides or belongs, or to the as-  
sembly or legislative body of such state, a certificate  
from the commanding officer who was in the same en-  
gagement in which he was so wounded, or, in case of  
his death, from some other officer of the same corps,  
and the surgeon that attended him, or a certificate from  
the commander of the ship of war, or armed vessel en-  
gaged in the action in which any officer, marine, or sea-  
man, received his wound, and from the surgeon who  
attended him, of the name of the person so wounded,  
his office, rank, department, regiment, company, ship  
of war, or armed vessel, to which he belonged, his of-  
fice or rank therein, the nature of his wound, and in  
what action or engagement he received it.

That if be recommended to the several assemblies or  
legislative bodies of the United States of America, to  
appoint some person or persons in their respective states,  
who shall receive and examine all such certificates as  
may be presented to them, and register the same in a  
book, and also what support is adjudged by the assem-  
bly or legislative body of their state, to those whose case  
requires but a partial support, and also of the payment  
from time to time of every half pay and other allow-  
ance, and of the death of such disabled person, or ceas-  
ing of such allowance, and shall make a fair and regu-  
lar report of the same quarterly, to the secretary of  
congress, or board of war, where a separate record shall  
be kept of the same.

That it be recommended to the assemblies, or legisla-  
tive bodies, of the several states, to cause payment to be  
made of all such half pay, or other allowances, as shall  
be adjudged due to the persons aforesaid, on account  
of the United States.

Provided, That all such officers and soldiers that may  
be entitled to the aforesaid pension, and are found to be  
capable of doing guard or garrison duty, shall be formed  
in a corps of invalids, and subject to the said duty;  
and all officers, marines, and seamen, of the navy,  
who shall be entitled to the pension aforesaid, and shall  
be found capable of doing any duty on board the navy,  
or any department thereof, shall be liable to be so em-  
ployed.

August 23, 1776.

Resolved, That there be an inspector or inspectors suf-  
ficiently qualified to judge the goodness of gunpowder,  
who shall examine every cask of gunpowder manufac-  
tured; or to be purchased on account of the United  
States, by the most approved method of ascertaining  
the quality of gunpowder, the said inspector or inspec-  
tors to receive one eighth part of a dollar for every hun-  
dred weight of powder he or they shall so examine.

That no gunpowder be received into the public ma-  
gazine; for the use of the United States of America, or  
delivered from the powder-mills for that purpose, but  
such as has been approved of by the public inspector, as  
to its quickness in firing, strength, dryness, and other  
necessary qualities.

That the inspector mark each cask approved with the  
letters U. S. A. and such other marks as are necessary  
to distinguish the several sorts of gunpowder.

That every maker of gunpowder, mark every cask  
in which he shall pack his gunpowder with the first let-  
ters of his name.

That gunpowder be put into no casks but such as are  
well seasoned and dry.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislatures  
of the several states of America, to cause suitable in-  
spectors to be appointed to examine and determine the  
quality of all gunpowder manufactured within their ju-  
risdiction; and that no person be allowed to vend any  
gunpowder manufactured in any of the states of Ameri-  
ca, unless the same, in the judgment of such inspector,

shall be of sufficient quality; and to make such laws for  
executing this, or any other regulations for promoting  
the manufacture of good gunpowder, as to them may  
seem most convenient.

That the continental agents be empowered and requir-  
ed to inspect, or appoint some suitable person or persons  
to inspect, all gunpowder manufactured or purchased in,  
or imported into, the respective states wherein they re-  
side, on account of the United States, except in those  
states where an inspector is appointed by congress.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Saturday's post brings us the agreeable intelligence of  
gen. Washington having effected a safe retreat for our  
army out of Long-Island, in spite of the great numbers  
in that commanded by Howe. They have brought e-  
very thing off with them, except some very large can-  
non, which they spiked up, and a few out sentries. In  
the skirmishes, which have been for these several days  
past, the enemy have lost upwards of a thousand, and  
we not much more than five hundred. They have sent  
a flag of truce, offering to exchange gen. Sullivan and  
lord Stirling for two generals they have missing, but as  
we have them not, it is supposed they are killed. The  
manner in which our retreat was performed reflects the  
highest credit upon our commander in chief, and the  
officers in general.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 30.

"In a council of war held yesterday, it was deter-  
mined that our lines on Long-Island were not tenable,  
and therefore the council concluded to evacuate them.

"Lord Stirling and gen. Sullivan are prisoners. Gen.  
Howe allowed gen. Sullivan a flag, by which he in-  
formed us of this, and that he was politely treated."

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Francois, August 10.

"Although our government appears here in a pro-  
found tranquillity, letters of undoubted authority just  
arrived from France, inform us, that an armament is  
now fitting out at Brest of twenty sail of the line, twelve  
frigates, and fourteen thousand land forces, and it is  
presumed their destination is for this place. I think this  
armament will occasion no uneasiness to your continent,  
as France has from the beginning shewn such a partial-  
ity in favour of your cause, and now does in a more  
open manner. You have none but zealous friends in  
this island, and if there are any Tories, they are from  
your parts here. The American vessels have our ports  
open to them, and they will be protected."

Extract of a letter from Crown Point, dated August 27.

"Our fleet, consisting of 3 schooners, a large schooner,  
4 gondolas, and 4 galleys, now lie in Lake Champlaine,  
near Crown Point, and expect to sail in 3 days, and  
lay in a narrow passage of the lake, to prevent the ene-  
my from passing. We have information, that the ene-  
my are on their way to this place from St. John's, they  
have no other craft than battoes; if they come, I trust  
we shall give them a warm reception, as our fleet is well  
fitted and manned. We have now at Ticonderoga a-  
bout 3500 effective men, and more coming in daily;  
the fort and every height and point about it is well for-  
tified. Besides we have the command of the lakes."

Extract of a letter from Long-Island, August 28.

"Yesterday's occurrences no doubt will be described  
to you various ways: I embrace this leisure moment to  
give as satisfactory an account as I am able. A large  
body of the enemy that landed some time since on Long-  
Island, at the end of a beautiful plain, had extended  
their troops about six miles from the place of their first  
landing!—There were at this time eleven regiments of  
our troops posted in different parts of the woods, be-  
tween our lines and the enemy, through which they  
must pass if they attempt any thing against us. Early  
in the morning our scouting parties discovered a large  
body of the enemy, both horse and foot, advancing on  
the Jamaica road towards us; I was dispatched to gen.  
Putnam, to inform him of it.—On my way back I dis-  
covered as I thought our battalion on a hill coming in,  
dressed in hunting shirts, and was going on to join them,  
but was stopped by a number of our soldiers, who told  
me they were the enemy in our dress; on this I pre-  
vailed on a sergeant and two men to halt and fire on them,  
which produced a shower of bullets and we were obliged  
to retire.

"In the mean time the enemy with a large body  
penetrated through the woods on our right, and center  
or front, and about nine o'clock landed another body  
on their right, the whole stretching across the fields and  
woods between our works and our troops, and sending  
out parties, accompanied with light horse, which har-  
rassed our surrounded and surprised new troops, who  
however sold their lives dear: our forces then made to-  
wards our lines, but the enemy had taken possession of  
the ground before them by stolen marches. Our men  
broke through parties after parties, but still found the  
enemy's thousands before them. Col. Smallwood's, At-  
lee's and Hazlet's battalions, with General Stirling at  
their head, had collected on an eminence and made a  
good stand, but the enemy fired a well placed on them,  
and being greatly superior in number obliged them to  
retreat into a marsh, and finding it out of their power  
to withstand about 5000 men, they fled through the  
mud and water to a mill opposite them; their retreat was  
covered by the second battalion which had gone to the  
lines. Col. Lutz's and the New-England regiments  
after this made some resistance in the woods, but were  
obliged by superior numbers to retire.